

[8th November 1957]

SRI S. LAZAR : வெள்ளனூர் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி மந்திரி அறிவித்தார்கள். அந்த வீடுகள் எந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கட்டப்பட்டது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அங்கு ஒரு சர்க்கரை தொழிற்சாலை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக இவைகள் கட்டப்பாடன.

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY : இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நெல்லிக் குப்பம் ஆலையிலே வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : நெல்லிக்குப்பம் ஆலை முதலாளிகள் நிலம் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்வரவில்லை. அதனால் இந்தத் திட்டம் இங்கே அமுல் நடக்கவில்லை.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions are over.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER RE.

QUOTATION FROM THE BOOK 'MR. SPEAKER, SIR' BY
C. CAWTHORNE.

MR. SPEAKER : The other day the hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam, for whom I have the greatest respect, quoted the example of Sir Winston Churchill asking a question of 270 words. I have the greatest respect for Winston Churchill too. I would like to read the extract from the book 'MR. SPEAKER, SIR' by C. Cawthorne which, I believe, the hon. Member has quoted from. This question was not put during question time. The extract is this :

" As well as being a master of the prepared phrase, he is a master of the art of framing an extempore sentence, which he found, in Opposition, a very useful accomplishment at that moment in the day at the end of questions when Ministers make statements. This is the time when Winston himself announced the German surrender; when the Fuel Minister announced the import of coal for the first time. The rule is that subsequent discussion must be by way of question and answer. Speeches are ruled out. Mr. Churchill is the only living person who can frame a sentence of two hundred words! He would rise and begin, ' May I ask the Minister . . . ' and then would follow a brilliantly phrased, though quite unpremeditated, ' question ' which somehow embodied Winston's personal views on the step which had been announced, his party's views, his views on the Minister announcing it, on the wretched nature of the Government itself—and anything else which he saw fit to include.

His opponents invariably grew restive as the question grew longer and longer—but Winston would beam at them and say, ' I couch all this, of course, in the *Interrogatory* vein! ' and go merrily on his way.

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Once without thinking, he began a comment on a Government statement with the words 'I am very pleased . . .' Then he remembered the rules. With a chuckle, he stopped and began again amid a gale of laughter, 'Am I not very pleased . . . ?' ''

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1957.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, (1957-ம் ஆண்டு 16-ம் நம்பர் உள்ள சட்ட சபை மசோதாவாகிய) சென்னை 1957-ம் வருஷத்திய கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் (திருத்த) மசோதாவைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வுக் கமிட்டி அறிக்கை யைச் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன்.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE ON THE WHITE PAPER ON EDUCATION—cont.

MR. SPEAKER : To-day we have got four hours for discussion. I am told the Hon. the Leader of the House will require one and a half hours for his reply. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants half an hour. If he is satisfied with twenty minutes, I shall be the happiest person. I propose to give twenty minutes to the Leader of the Communist Party and twenty minutes either to the Leader or the Deputy Leader of the D.M.K. Party, and ten minutes each to the Socialist and Praja Socialist Parties. This means I will have one hour to allot to other Members. I am compelled to allot only five minutes to each Member. I hope hon. Members will co-operate with me. If only six Members wish to speak, then I can give ten minutes to each. Otherwise only five minutes can be given to each Member. The discussion has been going on for two days and there may be repetition. I hope hon. Members will be satisfied with five minutes.

Sri A. Nesamony will now speak.

* SRI A. NESAMONY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this White Paper on Education that has been presented to us is a very valuable document both from the point of the issues that have been raised in the report and from the point of the information that has been supplied to us to appreciate the issues that are involved in the settlement of the educational policy of the State. I come from an area where compulsory and free education has been in vogue for a pretty long time with a shift system. It was long before we attained Independence that this system was introduced in Travancore by one of our eminent Dewans. This went on right till we came up to the fifth standard, when it was discovered that the content and quality of the instruction that was imparted was far below the standard and so it was resolved on public agitation that the shift system in the fifth standard must be given up. We are continuing to agitate that the shift system must be scrapped altogether, because it does not serve

9.36
a.m.